R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 019 333 UD 005 027

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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PUB DATE 66

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.25 HC NOT AVAILABLE FROM EDRS. 10P.

DESCRIPTORS- *PUERTO RICANS, *SOCIAL CHANGE, *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, *RURAL AREAS, *ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES, PUERTO RICAN CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, FAMILY LIFE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, MIGRATION, FAMILY PLANNING, PUERTO RICO, NEW YORK CITY

THIS PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE IN PUERTO RICO LISTS WORKS ON PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITIES (MAINLY RURAL), SOCIAL PATTERNS, FAMILY PATTERNS AND PRACTICES, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, AND MIGRATION. ALTHOUGH THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS JOURNAL ARTICLES, IT CONSISTS MAINLY OF BOOK-LENGTH RESEARCH STUDIES. DATES OF PUBLICATION RANGE FROM 1931 TO 1962, BUT MANY OF THE WORKS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE 1950'S. THIS ARTICLE APPEARS IN DOROTHY DULLES BOURNE AND JAMES R. BOURNE, "THIRTY YEARS OF CHANGE/ IN PUERTO RICO/ A CASE STUDY... AND IS PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK A. PRAEGER, PUBL., 111 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y., P.403-411, PRICE-$15.00. (LB)

ED019333

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Thirty Years of Change in Puerto Rico

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111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003, U.S.A.
77-79 Charlotte Street, London W.1, England

Published in the United States of America in 1966
by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., Publishers

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 66-26558

Printed in the United States of America

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This book is an analysis and appraisal of Puerto Rican culture today. It is addressed to Puerto Ricans and to people in other countries concerned with how a frontier culture seeks to remake itself, especially with how it wishes to enlist education in that remaking.

Community Change: An Action Program in Puerto Rico. September 15, 1953, issue of Journal of Social Issues, Vol. IX, No. 2. Articles by Stuart Chase, "Redesigning an Economy"; Fred G. Wale, "The Division of Community Education"; Carmen Isales and Fred G. Wale, "The Field Program"; Raul Munoz, Belen M. Serra, Angelina de Poca, "Research and Evaluation in a Program of Community Education"; F. Cannell and Stephen B. Withey, "Concluding Comments."

Discusses this unusual education program in rural Puerto Rico, which is concerned not with personal development of individuals, but with people living together in communities and tries to stimulate them to use their own aptitudes for solution of community problems. Includes results of survey on present socio-economic conditions in rural communities, as well as social and community activity.

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*Note: This bibliography has not been compiled as a complete list of Puerto Rican studies but has been selected for purposes of this project.

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Includes following articles: Kathleen L. Wolf, "Growing Up and Its Price in Three Puerto Rican Subcultures," in Psychiatry, November, 1952. Article presents contrasting ways in which children grow up in three different class groups: small rural coffee and tobacco farmers, sugar workers, and middle class of small rural town. Patterns of adult behavior and training of children. S. L. Descartes, "Historical Account of Recent Land Reform in Puerto Rico," in Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium, Caribbean Commission, Washington, D.C., 1947. John P. Angelli, "San Lorenzo: A Case Study of Recent Migrations in Interior Puerto Rico," in The American Journal of Economics and Sociology, January, 1952. Analysis of instability as reflected in population shift of one small segment of interior Puerto Rico as people abandon rural areas on account of decline of coffee and tobacco crops.

Hansen, Millard, and Wells, Henry (eds.). Puerto Rico: A Study in Democratic Development. January, 1953, issue of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. Vol. CCLXXXV. 166 pp.

Includes articles: Luis Muñoz Marín et al., "Political Development"; Harvey S. Perloff, "Transforming the Economy"; J. Mayone Stycos and Reuben Hill, "The Prospects of Birth Control in Puerto Rico"; J. J. Galbraith and Carolyn Shaw Solo, "Puerto Rican Lessons in Economic Development"; Teodore Moscoso, "Industrial Development in Puerto Rico"; Rafael Pico, "The

Role of Planning in Puerto Rico"; Simon Rottenburg, "Labor's Role in Industrialization"; Julian H. Steward, "Culture Patterns of Puerto Rico"; Francisco Ayala, "The Transformation of the Spanish Heritage"; Kingsley Davis, "Puerto Rico: A Crowded Island"; R. G. Tugwell, "What Next for Puerto Rico?" Also text of constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The purpose of this collection is to describe in some detail what happened in Puerto Rico between 1941 and 1953 and explain its significance.

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The story of Puerto Rican development with emphasis on the role played by its leaders, particularly Muñoz Marín, and from Introduction by Chester Bowles, "We are neither radical nor conservative," says Muñoz Marín, "we are merely realistic. . . ."

Hill, Reuben, Stycos, J. Mayone, and Back, Kurt W. The Family and Population Control: A Puerto Rican Experiment in Social Change. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 481 pp. A cooperative study of the Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, and the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.

Population is still increasing in Puerto Rico, one of the world's most densely populated areas. This study concentrates on 633 families of the lowest income group in an effort to determine why families act as they do re fertility and how they might be induced to change.

Koenig, Nathan. A Comprehensive Agricultural Program for Puerto Rico. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953. 299 pp., tables, graphs, illus.

This two-year cooperative study by U.S. Department of Agriculture and Commonwealth of

Puerto Rico deals with problems of agriculture in Puerto Rico against the background of the people and their land. Gives descriptions and statistics of progress in rural life and makes recommendations.

Landy, David. Tropical Childhood: Cultural Transmission and Learning in a Rural Puerto Rican Village. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 291 pp. illus.

Studies 18 families as representative of the lower-class population dependent upon sugar cane and discusses composition of the family, living conditions, health and disease, religion, income, family economics, formal education (including rural Second Units), traditional attitudes toward sex, courtship, and childbearing.

Lewis, Gordon. K. "Puerto Rico: A Case Study of Change in an Underdeveloped Area," Journal of Politics, XVII (1955), 614-50.

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of Puerto Rico. Based on 999 interviews with family heads who form a roughly representative sample of the Puerto Rican population. This study analyzes the class structure and concludes that the single most effective reducer of past inequalities has been free public education. The study asks what men are as a result of their relative positions and what they become when they change position.

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